

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 14TH, 1898.

NUMBER 24

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches, acidity of the stomach, indigestion, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women enroute. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,067 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camará—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Tunka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£3,260,865), having received (the respective premium amounting to \$19,100.00 £3,520).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block &amp; Co.

No. 115, Rua do Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camará—1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital .. .. £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds .. £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelária.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Capital (fully subscribed) .. £4,147,500

Reserve fund .. .. 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. .. 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março—2nd floor.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 .. £12,954,532

Authorized Capital .. .. 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital .. .. 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

7, Rua do Quitanda.

**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Summers steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo railway.

**Cachamba and Lambaré:**

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cnzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio railways to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Onro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. International trains leave at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

**Bello Horizonte:**

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:20 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

**Petropolis:**

Trains leave the Petropolis at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mand. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 3:45 p. m. on trains at the Central Railway station at 6:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the "Luz" train leaves at 7:00 a. m. except Sundays and holidays, and the "oil" train leaves at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays, the train leaves the Petropolis at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

**Nova Friburgo:**

Trains leave the Panga das Marilhas at 5:30 a. m. daily, and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marilly. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 7:25 a. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marilly at 3:15 p. m. (leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a. m.

**Corcovado:**

Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rm. Coque Vello, Lamerjers, at 8 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 9:30 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are ascending 6:30 a. m. and 11 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m. and 8 p. m.; descending 8:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m. and 6 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing schedule, and by any experience and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

**Official Directory.**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita Borhy (opposite Chateau House), Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, RICHARD S. SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSUL.—No. 28, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti, WILLIAM B. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory.**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Calafete. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

63, Rua do Appetito.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 170—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Bible school at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Bible study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Calafete. English service at 12 a. m. on Sundays. Meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese service at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays; 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. R. W. L. L. Pastor. Sunday school at 11 a. m. at Fabricea Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIDDERHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. on Thursdays.

ALVARO H. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Casen 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

**Professional Directory.**

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camará. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Phoebe L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Hove Bure, Physician and acconcheur. Residence: 79, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua do Quitanda, No. 42.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Reading and Baiting Room.* to Rua Camerino (formerly Imperial) 1<sup>a</sup> and 2<sup>a</sup> floors. W. J. LEMAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at 30, 37, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua do Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 9:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Rodriguez, President. Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary. R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—The Valparaiso custom house has expended £1,659 dollars on an electric light installation.

—The Chilean government proposes to offer for sale 300,000 hectares of land in the territory of Magellan.

—A Santiago telegram of the 10th says that Chile has just contracted a loan of £500,000 in Germany.

—In Santiago the Italians have held a public meeting to protest against the conflict of the Italians in Argentina.

—It is said that the provinces of Chili there exists a general enthusiasm over the prospects of war with Argentina.

—It is stated that the Chileans are volunteering for the anticipated war with great enthusiasm. If they could be induced to volunteer for peaceful pursuits with the same eagerness, the results would be infinitely more honorable and beneficial.

—The export trade of Guayaquil, Ecuador, last year amounted to £1,217,628 in value, against £1,688,919 in 1896. The cacao and coffee crops were damaged by rains during the early part of the year, which reduced the crops by 25 percent on the first and 50 percent on the second. The increased valuation, however, saved the situation. The coffee exports were 26,126 quintals, against 31,220 quintals in 1896. Sugar also decreased from 26,956 to 1,420 quintals.

—The figures for the Chilean customs for January last were:—

	Jan. 1897.	Jan. 1898.
Imports .. ..	\$1,366,578	\$1,919,532
Exports .. ..	2,371,272	4,181,882
	\$3,737,850	\$6,101,414

Showing an increase in trade of \$2,393,554.

The export of nitrate presents an enormous increase in the production. The import duties show an increase of over \$500,000 for the month, which is considered very satisfactory, in view of the abnormal dispatch of goods through the custom-house in December, in order to avoid paying the increased duties which came into force on 1st January. This shows a general increase in the consumption of the country, which can only be paid for by increased production. That trade is reviving is also indicated by the increased activity in the postal and telegraph offices, which showed augmentation of revenue in the extent of over \$6,000 for the month. The state railways also exhibit an increase of traffic, although the transport of the cereal crops has not been begun. —*South American Journal.*

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—There were 2,995 births 465 marriages and 998 deaths in Buenos Aires last month.

—The provincial government of Entre Rios, Argentina, proposes to expend \$100,000 on the purchase of seed wheat for agriculturists.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 11th are decidedly warlike. It is said that the government is taking urgent measures to complete the crews of the war vessels, and is seriously preoccupied with the situation.

—An Asuncion telegram of the 10th says that the American consul there insists that the Paraguayan government shall disarm the Spanish torpedo gunboat *Tremoraria* while she remains in that port.

—The Buenos Aires police have recently discovered a new counterfeit—that of \$100 notes. It is said to be a very clever imitation. To stop this criminal industry, the punishment should be swift and severe.

—The effort to place a "tickers" in Rosario, Argentina, to distribute news of hotel operations, has been defeated by the postal authorities, who insist that the messages shall be sent over the public lines and in plain language without abbreviations. The average official in Argentina is just about as progressive as a Patagonian Indian. No amount of industry and natural resources will ever make the country progressive under such officials.

—Some days ago the trial took place of a band of six men accused of cattle-stealing, pillage, assault and murder on the Brazilian frontier, during the Rio Grande revolution of 1895. The jury found them all guilty in different degrees but the judge, Dr. Billesteros, acquitted them all on the excuse that they were acting under military orders at the time and therefore not morally responsible. The fiscal of crime, Dr. V. Martinez, has now appealed against the sentence in all its parts and against the liberation of the prisoners at the same time pointing out that a sentence of acquittal in face of a verdict clearly and specifically condemnatory is a serious violation of the law. —*Montevideo Times*, June 1.

—A telegram of the 11th from Asuncion, Paraguay, says that the United States government has directed an ultimatum (which we very much doubt) to that of Paraguay demanding the disarmament of the *Tremoraria* in case that vessel is permitted to remain in Paraguay. The Paraguayan government thereupon called upon the commander of the said gunboat to disarm, which he refused to do. The government then gave notice that he must leave Paraguayan waters within 24 hours. It is believed that more time will be asked, on the ground that necessary repairs must be made. A telegram of yesterday says that a commission has been appointed to examine the vessel and report what time is needed for repairs.

—The Argentine government is preparing for a grand military review on July 9th, in which will take part 10,000 regulars, 20,000 national guards and 264 cannon. It is also reported that the government proposes to increase the regular army by a regiment of engineers, 10 regiments of cavalry, 12 of artillery, 12 battalions of infantry, and 4 battalions of Andean troops.

—The wheat market continues very flat and a further fall is expected on account of the good crops reported from Europe and India, and also of the quantity yet available for export in this country. An exporter is offering wheat in the rivers July and October at \$9.50 Millers are not operating but await a further decline in prices. Fat is quoted at 10.

—Maize rides weak, but interest is being shown for goodly exportable grain at 3.35. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—It is reported from Asuncion that the Paraguayan government has given the commander of the *Tremoraria*, permission to stay there until the war is over. This permission is given in view of the fact that the Paraguayan government has not been officially informed that there is war between Argentina and the States. The next thing that we shall hear is that the *Tremoraria* has been put on a railway truck and taken some how or other to Rio. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, June 2.

—In marked contrast to the utterances of the Chilean press are the references in the Chilean President's message to the boundary question. He anticipates that the whole of the materials may be laid before the experts in August, when these gentlemen will be in a position to lay down the general boundary lines. In any case, he lays stress on the fact that both countries are solemnly bound to differ differences to arbitration, and to submit to the results of that arbitration. It is hardly conceivable that a serious executive officer could take any other view; but the real state of the case is apt to be obscured when we have newspapers on the other side maintaining strenuously that the arbitration which has been agreed to is of so limited a kind as to be entirely useless. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—Yesterday's *Razon* points out that while the question of taxation is under consideration there should not be forgotten the municipal impost, which need revision quite as much as the national taxes. At present each municipal house is liable to four kinds of municipal impost, namely for watchmen, lighting, public instruction and health, and the first two of these have not been revised since the year 1888. The watchmen (*carreteros*) have long since been abolished—but the tax is still religiously collected. To show the necessity of revision, the *Razon* quotes an interesting case. Recently the Society of Retail Grocers presented a petition to the municipality, showing that in their case there had been a misrepresentation of the law and consequently they were being overcharged. They paid \$3.45 the month, and claimed that they should only pay \$1.85, mentioning legal opinion in favor of their contention. The municipality referred the matter to their legal advisers, and these made the discovery that the case was the other way about, and the charge should be \$1.37, which increased rate the municipality is now trying to collect from the unfortunate grocers, who regret that they ever called attention to the matter. Such confusion as this shows that there is something radically wrong in the existing, and it is to be hoped that the *Razon's* suggestion of a revision will be taken into account. —*Montevideo Times*, June 3.

—"The Revolution in Rioja!" "Rioja Convinced!" Such are the headings which our colleagues have been sporting during the week. There is no revolution in Rioja and there is no convulsion. There is, however, a political comedy, full of humour, which is worth while sketching. Governor Bustos was elected over two years ago by a scandalous intervention of the federal authority. He was elected for three years. The gubernatorial term of office in Rioja is for three years, counting from the 24th of June. Due, however, to the delays of the intervention, by which he was elected, Sr. Bustos did not take office for three months afterwards in 1895, so that his three years do not expire until the 24th of September next. Now, Governor Bustos being desirous, at the same time, of electing his nephew as his successor and having himself elected as a national senator on the expiration of his term of office, sent his nephew down here to the senate to keep the chair warm for him, and then got together an electoral college to arrange for the change of seats. The electoral college was about to meet to perpetuate the power of the house of Bustos, when a few enterprising members of the opposition seized the governor, took possession of the government house, and sent the college of electors back into oblivion. Sr. Bustos has cleared out of Rioja and has asked for federal intervention to re-establish him. He proposes to cut short his term of office by three months, hand over the government to his nephew on the 24th of June, and then come down to Buenos Aires to be senator for five or six years at 800 or 1000 dollars per month. The senate has already granted the intervention. It will go before the deputies to-day, and will very likely be granted there also. Such is the "convulsion" in Rioja. Such are our electoral usages! Such is federalism on this the 88th anniversary of the Argentine republic! —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... £ 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... £ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies.

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
 nanchf.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gussler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Bruen &amp; Co.,

GENOVA.

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
 1887, by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft  
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Cura 201)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Cura 370) (Cura 155)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto  
 Gesellschaft, Berlin  
 Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg, Hamburg  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
 Sohn, Frankfurt a M.

and corre-  
spondents.

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 Paris, Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
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and many other countries.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
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 Directors

## THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 501, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . £ 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . £ 1,000,000

## BRANCHES:

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 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

## DRAWS ON:

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 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
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 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A. MOORCATE ST.

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Ident paid up..... £ 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

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and correspondents in Germany.

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The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.,

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
 transmits every description of banking business.

## BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

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 ris, and agencies.  
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
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 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc and trans-  
 mits every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

## Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and  
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach  
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 where a post-office exists; the manufactu-  
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 125000 and One dozen boxes for 250000.  
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-  
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor  
 Rio de Janeiro.

## KEEP A-PLUGGIN' AWAY.

I've a humble little motto  
 That is homely, though it's true,—  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.  
 It's a thing when I've an object  
 That I always try to do,—  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.  
 When you're rising storms to quell,  
 When opposing waters swell,  
 It will never fail to tell,—  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.

If the hills are high before  
 And the paths are hard to climb,  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.  
 And remember that successes  
 Come to him who bides his time,—  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.  
 From the greatest to the least,  
 None are from the role released,  
 Be thou soldier, poet, priest,  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.

Delve away beneath the surface,  
 There is treasure farther down,—  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.  
 Let the rain come down in torrents,  
 Let the threat 'ning heav'ns frown,  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.  
 When the clouds have rolled away,  
 There will come a brighter day  
 All your labor to repay,—  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.

There'll be lots of sneers to swallow,  
 There'll be lots of pain to bear,—  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.  
 If you've got your eye on heaven,  
 Some bright day you'll wake up there,—  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.  
 Perseverance still is king;  
 Time its sure reward will bring;  
 Work and wait unwearying,—  
 Keep a-pluggin' away.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

## IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

Bull No. 1 was gone—gone, I hope  
 for its own sake, to re-appear next in  
 public as « xarque » in a grocery store,  
 as boots and shoes for a more humane  
 people than those that breathless sat to  
 see it tormented to make a Brazilian  
 holiday, and as glue to stick prayer-  
 books and bibles that mention not bull  
 fight—but deprecate cruelty to animals.  
 To let that poor, wasted, oft-tantalised  
 apology for a bull loose into the green  
 fields it indistinctly remembered from  
 the long past days of its calfhood,  
 would be to tarnish the fair fame of  
 farruagery bulls in Brazil for many a  
 long day to come. A great kindness  
 would be to wish that the days of that  
 poor animal would be few in the land;  
 a greater would be to pole-axe it for  
 « xarque ».

Seven minutes after No. 1 had retired  
 superannuated, its head covered with  
 age and barbs, a couple of dark,  
 swartly-complexioned, much-bespangled  
 bull-barbs walked into the ring,  
 made some show of asking permission  
 from the initiation Nero in the box seat,  
 kissed their hands like ballet girls to  
 the crowd all round, and stood ready to  
 receive No. 2. No. 2, when the doors  
 of its dark cage were opened, came out  
 with a rush into the light of day, and  
 wanted to make its best bow to the  
 assembled multitude like the well trained  
 circus animal it was, but two barbs  
 dexterously driven into its neck and  
 left hanging there upset its intention,  
 and it made for the brute who had  
 wounded it. The said brute cleared  
 the palisade and the poor bull was left  
 alone at one side of the ring to rumi-  
 nate over its wrongs. As a bull it could  
 give points to No. 1, but it also looked  
 as though it had been kept on half-  
 rations for a term for the good of its  
 soul in case it might have such a thing.  
 Probably being chastened by fasting,  
 by adversity, by having two barbs in  
 its neck, and the fact that it had missed  
 the man, the poor animal pawed the  
 sand and smelt it in search of water or  
 grass, but found none to its infinite  
 despair. Two other barbs were plied  
 into its neck, and still two others, and  
 the poor beast thought it was time to  
 get into motion. One charge it made  
 at a man who had not injured it, and  
 he dodged aside, dodged cleverly I  
 admit. A red and yellow cloak was  
 thrown before the bull as it turned short  
 to the right. The bull charged its cen-  
 tre, but the man at its side dodged  
 easily again, as easily as I have seen a

hundred gauchos on horseback dodge  
 much fiercer bulls in Argentina.

Once again the red cloak was flouted  
 in the face of the bull, once again the  
 bull charged seemingly catching its tor-  
 mentor with its leather-cased horn, but  
 once again the nimble Spanish *foreador*  
 evaded the rush—as nimbly as he had  
 evaded military service against the  
 Americans—and the delighted audience  
 burst into thunders of applause, and  
 the hero (?) burst over the palisade,  
 and kissed his hands. Ugh! I can  
 stand a *premiere danseuse* or the leading  
 lady of a circus doing the hand kissing  
 business, but a male thing like that  
 bull-baiter going through the perform-  
 ance rose my gorge. The bull careered  
 around the ring maddened by the pain  
 of its barbs, but two more and still two  
 more were dexterously, even daringly,  
 planted into his neck by *banderilleros* who  
 would be better employed sticking steel  
 into their country's foes or facing an  
 American bullet as coolly as they faced  
 that tortured bull. Then came one of  
 the few features of a bull-fight that was  
 worth seeing. Eight supers with green  
 Phrygian caps elongated into night caps  
 advanced into the ring and faced the  
 maddened but somewhat exhausted bull.  
 The bull, attracted by their red waist-  
 coats and hoping to get satisfaction at  
 last, rushed straight for the group. One  
 of them threw up his arms, neatly judg-  
 ed the centre of the bull's cranium, bal-  
 anced himself for a shock, and received  
 the charge somewhere in the pit of his  
 stomach, and was carried along for  
 a short distance with his weight, six  
 others threw their weight on the  
 bull's superstructure and overpowered  
 it, while one pulled its tail to provide  
 the comic element. Another moment  
 and the superior powers and the tail-  
 puller were over the palisade like greased  
 lightning and the bull remained  
 master of the ring. The bull did not  
 toss them over worse luck! They went  
 over themselves. Four tame bullboks  
 were driven into the ring, and out  
 again, with them the baited bull. I  
 have often heard of the absurdity of  
 taking a bull by the horns, but it is not  
 impossible if you have an india-rubber  
 bellied desalter, six able-bodied non-  
 combatants and a cowardly tail-puller  
 to practise on a circus bull.

No. 3 was a twin brother in disposi-  
 tion to No. 1, to all appearances. He  
 was let off with nine barbs, made two  
 idiotic rushes, and was let go. Half-  
 past four was reached, and an interval  
 was called to allow the people in the *col*  
 to slake their thirst on a bad imitation  
 of imitation lager beer.

« Give blockheads beer,  
 And silly ignoramus such as think  
 There's powder treason in all Spanish drink »  
 sang an Elizabethan poet. I like beer  
 when its good, but not the beer of the  
 country. I prefer the wine of my own  
 country with just a squeeze of lemon,  
 thank you, and—WINE! I stuck to my  
 seat under the circumstances, and dis-  
 covered that the interval was « a mock-  
 ery, a delusion and a snare. » It was  
 deliberately concocted not for the con-  
 venience of thirsty, half-baked onlook-  
 ers, but to beguile nickels out of those  
 who had no thirst to slake. The  
 doughty champions of the bull-ring, the  
 heroes of the day, condescended to go  
 round the ring with a gaudy colored  
 cloak in which to gather the approving  
 nickels of a appreciative audience. I  
 have never seen a cock fight, which,  
 prohibited as it is in modern countries,  
 is less unequal that brutal man against  
 brute. I did not see the celebrated  
 fight between « Bunmy » and the bull-  
 dog. I have seen a fair stand-up fight  
 between Jim Smith and Jake Kilrain,  
 but low and abominable as are these so-  
 called sports, I have never heard of  
 prize-fighting laborers, cockfighters,  
 Brummies or dogs not being satisfied  
 with the gite money and hankering  
 after stray in'pence. But go to the  
 lowest depth and you will find a deeper  
 depth. We have that on the authority  
 of a great English poet who hadn't a  
 drop of Irish blood in his veins. But  
 even an Irish bull is too noble an insti-

tution to be mentioned in connection with a Spanish bull ring.

The interval being over, the fourth animal was loosed in to the ring. It was a better built specimen than the preceding ones, but there is a shorthorn bull yoked to a cart beneath my window as I write that would have given him points in a bull-ring and knocked him out of time in two twos. The *banderilleros* specially appointed by themselves and Macheath, and duly recognised by Diocletian Esq. were expert in jabbing barbs into the necks of bulls. The poor brute had five in its neck within two minutes and seven within three, and the delighted populace shrieked in frenzied excitement. One of the attacking barbers, caught, not by the horns of the wretched bull, but by the windage of its rush, tripped and fell—fell senseless with the bull at the opposite side of the ring trying to get the padding off its horns. The supers were over the palisade in a moment and carried the seemingly senseless man like a log into safety. The excitement and general sympathy was intense. The bull was even allowed to retire from the ring after 12 minutes goading, and will probably be regarded as dangerous for the first time in all its born days. The curious part of this mysterious performance was that the injured man was completely recovered from his shock, had regained his senses, his health and strength within ten minutes of being carried out lifeless. He was able immediately to go around the arena kissing his hands to his adoring audience; was able to pick up the nickels and cigars they threw into the ring in token of their admiration; was able to cluck lack the hats that were thrown as num-bur offerings at his feet. I couldn't understand it for a while. I've been a Rugby forward in my time and have had the wind knocked out of me by a man, not a bull. I have gone on with the game when I got my breath, but that man established a record when he could go around smiling and picking up things in two minutes after being knocked down by a bull. Another man went through a similar performance fifteen minutes later, and the whole thing stood exposed as a transparent fraud on the public.

At 4.55 p. m. there was another bugle call and another bull. The goader took off to tackle him was evidently a special favorite with the torture-loving public, and he made a brave show. The bull was however in fine fettle and the goader off colour. The bull meant business and went for that same Spaniard just to get his head on him. No need to stick barbs into that bull to make him prance around. It was his Sunday out and he intended to make a day of it. The flouters of gaudy cloaks cleared the palisade whenever the bull looked sideways on them, but always managed to distract its attention when the popular favorite seemed to be in for it. Rush, rush, rush went the bull in all directions, but the goading Johnny had to do something for his money and he got into the centre to show his prowess. The bull came on, head down, tail out and meaning business. Two barbs were planted into its neck and the human brute turned nimbly aside. But this bull was as fit as a fiddle and in good training. Round came the bull and charged short, wrong side on I allow as a polo-player, and caught the man under the ribs. Then the excitement for me commenced. The man was down and the bull had him in chancery. Go it, old bull! Give it him, old man! Gore him, smash him, knock his cowardly life out of him! Never mind those other chaps, they're too cowardly to tackle you. That chap's down, but give it him, give it him, and d— the Marquis of Queensbury! But that silly fool of a bull wouldn't listen to the voice of a friend of all dumb creatures. He had never been in the hands of a trainer. He simply hit the human brute three or four times hard in the ribs, rolled him over, jumped upon him with his clumsy hoofs and let himself be fooled into charging a red cloak near

a palisade. I was so horribly disgusted with that odious animal that I left the show for ever. The human who had been punished was even more impatient to get away than I was. He didn't wait to be carried out. He didn't stop to kiss hands or pick up cigars or nickels or throw back hats. He simply made a break for the barrier for all he was worth. But as long as I live, I'll never forgive that bull.

A. GRINGO.

THE following epitaph is over a grave in the Caroline Islands, which German diplomacy is trying to wrest from Spain. It would seem to show that the United States had pre-empted the soil.

Sent to Wilh. Collis  
Boat Steerer of the SHIP  
Sail George of New BRID  
ford who By the Will of  
Amity god  
was strikingly injured by a  
BULL, WHALE  
off this Island on  
18 March 1860  
also to  
Pedro Sabhanas of Green  
4th Mate drowned on  
The SAMR Date his  
Back broken by WHALE  
above  
McN'loner.

It is hardly possible to walk two blocks anywhere in the centre of the city without seeing conspicuously exposed in some shop window, and generally surrounded by a crowd of gaping Gallegos, coarse caricatures grossly insulting to the North Americans. If any shop were similarly to expose caricatures insulting the Spaniards, there would be broken windows and probably something worse before an hour had passed, and the whole Spanish colony would be howling with indignation. Why the privilege should be all on one side, we fail to understand. The Spaniards have no more right to offer public insults to the North American residents, than the latter have to insult the Spaniards, and both should be equally obliged to keep themselves within bounds of decency and order. The Spaniards may publish what articles they please in their papers, in a public thoroughfare of an insulting cartoon so that no one can pass without being obliged to see it, is quite a different matter, and we certainly think that the authorities ought to prohibit it, nor could it be considered an improper interference with the liberty of the press to do so. The principal offending papers are the two we mentioned yesterday, *Don Quijote* and *El Guerrillero Español*, both published in Ilheus Ares, though some that are published here are not free from the offence. — *Montevideo Times*, May 29.

**CRASHLEY & CO.**  
67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67  
RIO DE JANEIRO,

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Charet "Chateau d'Arles," and "Manteferrand" in barrels ready for bottling

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**Superfine Imported PROVISIONS**

We have just received the following supplies:  
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Smoked Hamburg beef,  
Sardines in bottles,  
Russian caviar (legitimate Astrachan)  
Sauerkraut in barrels,  
Swiss macaroni,  
Finest Frankfurt sausages,  
Chocolate Suchard,  
Tinned vegetables from Lubbeck,  
Canned Beef,  
Ginger ale,  
Preserved Beef,  
Pickled Beef.

A large assortment of Wines, Spirits, Brandy, etc. of all qualities.

**The Cosmopolitan Store,**  
RUA DOS OLIVEIS, N. 88.

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Subscriptions for this important financial organ, published in London, will be received at this office.  
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Batavia.

**TWO GAS ENGINES**

One of 2 horse power and the other of 6 horse power both new, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

**Missing Friends.**

DOUGLAS, John—of Dunkeld, who left Liverpool for Rio on board the ship *Undine* March 1897. He was shortly after arrival employed on one of the railways leading from Rio.

FRANCIS, Antonio—Who left Rio for Victoria Australia in 1897. His widow is desirous of receiving news of his family which is supposed to be still resident in Rio.

CENSINGHAM, William, (engineer)—The address is desired of his Widow who said to be now residing in Niteroy.

RINGWAY, Frederick—Acrobat and general circus performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1896. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

**Hotels.**

**Hotel dos Estrangeiros**

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cottos)

Telephone No. 5008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfected in the water, closets, drinking water filtered in the Pastern system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.  
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hydraulic system of sewage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repaired and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door, convenient for all, and the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

**ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL**

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvester, Franca, Santa Theresa to be reached in 30 minutes from town

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the bay, ocean, and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for travellers, tourists, and invalids.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large terrace.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

**FREITAS HOTEL**

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the hotel, and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo, on a large and most attractive site acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most active and healthful localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with trams, for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful garden and pleasure grounds, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for those coming and conversing, nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining-room opens on a veranda overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to the mail and telegraph.

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Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars from the town, leaving the Largo de Cariacica close to the doors of this hotel, and vice versa.

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## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States.

JUNE 7.—Telegrams received in Hong-Kong give news of a terrible battle fought outside Manila between the Spanish and the Tagalos. The fight is said to have been a bloody one, lasting seventy hours, in which the chief charges were made with cold steel. The ground is reported as being strewn with dead of both sides, the Tagalos remaining masters of the field with fifty Spanish officers taken prisoners. The Spaniards are also said to have retired in good order on Manila, which in spite of a terrible storm is invested by the victorious natives.

President McKinley is supposed to be of opinion that terms of peace may be arranged with Spain when Santiago de Cuba falls into the hands of the Americans.

The Spanish cruiser "Alfonso XIII" only escaped capture by the American vessels owing to her high rate of speed.

The bombardment of Santiago was recommenced yesterday by the blockading squadron. The fortresses within range were severely damaged, some being levelled to the ground. The earthworks, thrown up for temporary defence were all demolished. The Spanish losses were considerable. A shell from the "Oregon" burst on the turrets of the "Reina Mercedes", killing five sailors and wounding an officer and ten men. The Spanish colonel Orlonez was wounded in the fight.

The *World* and *Journal* of New York publish news of the landing of American troops near Santiago and the capture of 200 Spaniards. The Cuban forces are besieging the town from the land side. All the commanding positions on land are occupied by Americans and Cubans. The armored cruiser "Maria Teresa" is reported to have been sunk.

The "Oregon" is said to have blown up the Spanish torpedo boat "Terror" off the east coast of Cuba. (Report unconfirmed).

New York telegrams say that Marshal Blanco is strongly fortifying Havana, and that provisions are scarce throughout Cuba. The people are agitated by the lack of news from Spain are accusing the minister of war of having sold Cuba to the North Americans.

JUNE 8.—New York *Herald* telegrams from Manila confirm the reported defeat of the Spanish outposts on 30th May. The Spaniards numbered 600 at first, and were afterwards reinforced. The fighting was sharp and bloody, but the rebels outnumbered them and finally inflicted a severe defeat, capturing a part of the Spanish force. The rebel chief Aguinaldo recovered his position among the Tagalos, and now occupies all the outlying positions about Manila. After his victory on the 30th ult. Aguinaldo issued three proclamations, one declaring himself dictator until the end of the war, after which a government would be organized, the second declaring spies all Spaniards or foreigners found within his lines, and the third recommending an observance of the laws of war and respect for private property, threatening death to those who disobey.

New York advices confirm the news of the landing of a strong force of Americans in Cuba. It is asserted that Admiral Cervera has had to abandon the cruiser "Reina Mercedes" in the channel because of the damages sustained from the American guns. Madrid advices admit that this cruiser sustained injuries, which prevented her navigating.

In the action in which the new batteries constructed by the Spaniards at Santiago were destroyed and the forts silenced. Besides the "Reina Mercedes", a Kingston telegram says that the "Viscaya" had a gun dismantled and the wheel-house smashed, and the "Faro" sustained such injuries from a shell that she had to be tied up alongside the wharf. (This must be mere conjecture, as the Americans cannot see inside the bay, and it could not have been the "Faro" unless some wharf exists along the outer channel.)

At St. Francisco news have been received of the American expedition to Manila, which was seen off Honolulu.

JUNE 9.—New York *Herald* correspondent says Spain would accept any condition of peace, except loss of her colonies.

It is announced via Cape Haytien that five American ships bombarded Camaguey (port of Guantanamo) on the morning of the 7th. The Spaniards resisted heroically.

The British cruiser "Talis" is reported to have left Havana for Kingston, with the English reporters Robinson and Whigham on board.

A Tampa dispatch says that the first expedition, consisting of 18,000 men, had embarked for Cuba, its destination being Santiago. The *Herald* publishes confirmation of this.

JUNE 10.—A *Herald* telegram says that Admiral Cervera's squadron, consisting of one cruiser, 2 ironclads, 3 destroyers and 7 auxiliary cruisers, are ready to leave Cadiz, when an accident happened to the "Alfonso XIII," which compelled him to defer his departure.

Japan has protested against a duty on tea. The British consul at Puerto Rico has been expelled on suspicion of having given information of port defences to the Americans.

JUNE 11.—Telegrams via Cape Haytien state that Admiral Sampson again bombarded Spanish forts at Santiago on the 10th.

The sensational journals in New York announce strained relations between the United States and Germany in regard to the Philippines (which may be doubted).

JUNE 12.—Admiral Cervera is still endeavoring to remove the "Mercedes" from the chan-

nel at Santiago. (The channel at its narrowest part is only about 350 yards wide, and the sunken steamer might easily render it most difficult for him to get out.)—*Tele. News.*

The landing of American marines at Camaguey is reported. It is intended to make Guantanamo a base of operations by land against Santiago.

An outbreak of yellow fever among the troops at Tampa is reported.

A telegram from Yokohama says that Japan favors the retention of the Philippines by the United States.

JUNE 13.—Admiral Dewey has urged the Philippine chief Aguinaldo to prevent all acts of violence. The foreign consuls have urged Gen. Augusti to recall his proclamation offering a reward for Aguinaldo's head.

The American cruiser "Charleston" has captured the island of Guajan.

A Hong Kong telegram announces the surrender of Manila. The *Herald* correspondent also reports the same.

The Americans landed at Camaguey on the 10th and on the 11th were attacked by the Spaniards. A furious conflict ensued, in which the Americans were losing ground until reinforcements were received, when after 13 hours fighting the lost ground was regained. The final results of the battle were not known. Another report, apparently of the same battle, represents the numbers engaged as small, and states that the timely arrival of reinforcements from the ships and 300 insurgents enabled them to beat off the enemy.

## Spain.

JUNE 8. Great enthusiasm prevailed in Madrid over the reported victories at Santiago, it being asserted that the Americans had been repulsed with great losses. The government recorded titles of honor to the city of Santiago. It was stated that 24 (9) American vessels had taken part in the bombardment, throwing 1,500 projectiles. The cruiser "Reina Mercedes" and the "Alfonso XIII" were greatly damaged.

The *Imparcial* confirmed the report that the Philippine insurgents had captured Cavite Viejo, Bacolor and Imus. On the 31st May, however, the rebels were repulsed with great loss at Rio Zapote. This action is confirmed by New York telegrams.

The *Liberal* asserts that small-pox is raging in Admiral Cervera's squadron.

General Augusti telegraphs that the situation in the Philippines is most serious, and that the revolt has broken out everywhere except on the Viscaya Islands. These reports have caused a profound impression in Madrid.

JUNE 9.—Spanish government announced receipt of an official telegram from Manila dated June 3, which declares the situation there to be very serious for the Spanish garrison. The insurrection has spread all over the islands, and all the interior towns and villages are in the possession of the rebels. Manila is shut in by the Americans and rebels and can not hold out much longer unless reinforcements come very soon.

An official note states that the American squadron was again repulsed at Santiago on the 7th, but the "Reina Mercedes" was disabled by a shell. It is now stated that the cruiser had been left in the channel to impede the entrance of the Americans.

Great agitation reigns in Madrid over the news from Manila, the opposition accusing the government of negligence in providing against the enemy. The government says that Gen. Augusti had reported everything quiet there and has stated that he had all the elements needed for the defence of the city.

In connection with the reports of foreign intervention, opinions are divided, some favoring peace, others repelling the idea except on the condition that all Spanish colonies shall be retained.

JUNE 10.—The prime minister has made a public announcement that Manila possesses sufficient resources to make an efficacious defence until reinforcements can be sent there which are soon to leave for that point.

Mr. Sagasta denies that he has opened or sought to open negotiations for peace. The ministry protests against the pessimist news received and says that Manila can hold out until reinforcements arrive.

It is stated that the squadron about to leave Cadiz, under sealed orders, will be composed of 15 vessels.

The Spanish government complains of the interception of letters and telegrams in the United States, and threatens to make reprisals against American property in Spain.

JUNE 11.—The loss of the "Terror" is denied by Spanish government.

A Havana telegram announces another bombardment of Santiago on the 10th, and that Admiral Sampson was obliged to retire for the 12th time. An effort to land troops was also repulsed.

From Madrid it is said that public opinion rejects all idea of foreign intervention in favor of peace. It is also reported from Havana that yellow fever has broken out on the American ships.

It is also reported from Havana that eleven American transports with troops are lying off Santiago.

JUNE 12.—Spanish telegrams contain nothing of interest to-day, beyond a report of doubtful authenticity that the situation is improving at Manila. Further doubtful advices from Berlin are to the effect that Germany is seeking to prevent the absorption of the Philippines by the United States.

JUNE 13.—Marshal Blanco telegraphs from Havana of the arrival at Santiago of 15 American transports and nine tow boats. Of these

15 remained off Santiago and the rest proceeded to other ports.

The government is preparing to send a great quantity of munitions to Cuba.

The Bank of Spain closed its balance-sheet on the 12th showing the existence in its coffers of 245,858,000 pesetas in gold, and 105,701,000 pesetas in silver. Its paper emission amounts to 1,318,000,000 pesetas.

Minister Capdevila announced in the deputies that in the last fight at Santiago's camp in was dismounted on the American battle ship "Massachusetts."

Private telegrams received in Madrid assert that the anti-mutant party in Havana are endeavoring to make terms secretly with the insurgents against the Spaniards. They also state that yellow fever has broken out on board the American warships at Guantanamo, that no statistics of strategic importance have yet been received by the Americans, who are greatly disappointed at finding the obstacles greater than was imagined.

## Great Britain.

JUNE 8.—The *Times* correspondent says that Aguinaldo has proclaimed the protection of the United States in the Philippines.

The Austrian ambassador in Paris is credited with renewed negotiations for peace.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet in honor of President-elect Campos Siles.

Argentine and Chilean funds are falling on account of war news.

Riots in Belfast yesterday, in which 103 policemen and 95 civilians were injured.

A Hong Kong telegram announces a revolution in the province of Koning-Tung, China. Disturbances are also reported at other points, caused by the dearth of rice.

JUNE 10.—In the Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the British government is ready to intervene in the Spanish-American war, whenever it appeared that these two nations would accept intervention.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes the invitation of Marshal Blanco to Gen. Maximo Gomez to unite with Spain against the American invasion of Cuba. The latter responded that he would have no negotiations with Spain, and that he considered the Americans as generous and loyal allies.

A Hong Kong cargo of war material, supposed to be destined for Manila, has been seized.

Delegations of capitalists interested in the Philippines have called upon the American ambassador to express a wish that the United States should annex those islands.

JUNE 11.—Speaking in the Commons, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain announced himself in favor of an Anglo-American alliance, which he considered would be beneficial to both countries.

A great masquerade banquet was held at Albert Hall, in which the Prince of Wales presided. It is announced that the subscriptions for the creation of a new institution of learning have reached £130,000.

In Paris Mr. Campos Siles has accepted a banquet offered by gentlemen interested in Brazilian affairs.

A Lisbon telegram of the 12th says the journals of that capital are advising Spain to accept peace, being assured at the same time that the sentiment of the whole world is hostile to the Americans.

JUNE 13.—The *Daily Chronicle* says that Aguinaldo will establish a republic in the Philippines under the protection of the United States.

Telegrams from Havana state that the Americans were repulsed at Guantanamo.

The *Daily Mail* says Germany is resolved to prevent the bombardment of Manila by Admiral Dewey.

The capture of two Spanish vessels is reported: one near St. Nicolas by the "Twickenham," and a Spanish transport loaded with coal by the "St. Louis."

## THE OPENING OF THE NEW CRICKET GROUNDS.

On Sunday last a social event of the first importance was celebrated at St. Domingo. The new athletic grounds were inaugurated in the presence of a thoroughly representative and typical Anglo-Saxon gathering, with a strong admixture of Celts and Latins. The Rio Cricket and Athletic Association proved to be a living, breathing entity, full of life and vigor and vim and go; an Association that had come to stay, to grow, to wax wily and kick—so to speak. It was a challenge to the proud of the Irish credit from a meek, happy, broker went around from group to group with beaming face and ever-welcoming hand, hardly knowing whether he was on his head or his heels. Mr. George E. Cox was that happy man, and Mr. Cox is a typical Britisher in his love of manly sports. The games that have given bone and brawn and muscle, brain and head and temperance habits to the subjects of his Queen in every quarter of the globe, should have a head habitation in Rio, or George Cox would know the reason why. That was the spirit that brought the handsome grounds we saw on Sunday into being, and the realization of his plan was the cause of his beaming happiness.

Our reporter managed to secure a few minutes chat with Mr. Cox in the pavilion. When he told him that he wanted a few particulars of the efforts that brought about the ceremony of the day, the light died out of Mr. Cox's eyes and he became as modest and retiring as a shy maiden in her teens. "Well, you see," said he, "I have always been fond of our good old games, and I thought I'd

like to have a place where my boys and the boys of the banks and commercial houses could have a jolly time at cricket and tennis and a spin on a bike and so on, and so I looked out for a convenient place. We found we couldn't get grounds of our own on the other side without paying too heavily for them, so when the Morrisseys told me of this ground I was not long in spitting its possibilities. There was a little stream running through it, and the greater part was a swamp, but it struck me it could be manufactured into an ideal cricket ground, and now you come to look at it, it doesn't look so bad, does it? Bad! It looked an ideal ground, with its verdant clads hills all around, its strong white wall supping the vulgar gaze from the road, its dainty pavilion, its spacious cricket ground, enclosed with a 450 metre bicycle track, its three tennis courts, its chess capabilities. Bad! Our representative looked at the ground and thought for a breathing space that he must have come from beyond the Tweed, where it's me sue bad! It must be warr—the highest possible praise obtainable. Bad! Why, when the grass grows that Mr. Binlay has put in root by root, when the grass can be cut and rolled, and when a few heavy rains and hot suns have rendered the new mule earth, and the turf gets a spring, it will be the prettiest little gem of a ground on the face of the habitable globe.

"Well, as soon as I had got the idea clearly into my head, the first man I approached was Mr. De Lisle, the manager of the London and River Plate Bank, who not only took up with the idea, but headed the list with ten shares and went round with me to the other banks and got them to do the same. On the 16th of November last, we signed the transfer of the property and paid 25,000 for it, and then we went ahead and turned that swamp into what you see it to-day. Trouble in getting money? Not a bit, sir. The idea was spontaneously taken up by everybody I approached, and the proprietors are English, Americans and Brazilians. We have a capital of 75,000, consisting of 150 shares of 500 each. No, they are not all taken up, but that's no matter. You see I—And he stopped.

"Well, Mr. Cox?"

"Have you tried on him? We've got everything of the best. Another piece was urgently required and much more understood of the people. 'This property,' indicating the horizon with a sweep of glass, 'as it stands would fetch 75,000 of us any day, so the proprietors' money is safe, you see. It only remains now for young cricketers and athletes to keep the bill rolling by simply maintaining a good club and paying in 25,000 of the capital, and there are just the sort of men in Rio to have a good club. The English banks have shown a thoroughly English spirit in the matter. Our chief shareholders are the London and River Plate Bank, the London & Brazil Bank, the British Bank of S. America, Mr. Paul Taves, Mr. Francisco de Sampaio, and the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills, which have each taken ten shares. I believe in the thing as strongly myself, that I've taken twenty. Seen our rules? Excuse me a minute, a minute. And Mr. Cox was off hand-shaking with fair dames and stalwart men, and giving them a cordial welcome. Half an hour later, he returned with wreathed smiles and a copy of the rules, from which we take the list of officers for 1898, as follows: president, Basil J. Freeman; vice-president, Geo. E. Cox; secretary, W. H. Ashbrook; treasurer, T. D. Burn; committee: R. A. Brooking, P. C. Morrissey, R. Morrissey, H. J. Reeves, H. L. Whistley, and Frank S. Yule.

But before our representative had time to read the rules he was bustling off on an inspection tour of the pavilion by the irrepressible Mr. Cox. The pavilion itself seen from the opposite side of the cricket ground looks a small and insignificant *chalet*, being dwarfed by the proportions of the high hill behind, but a closer inspection shows it to be sufficiently large and commodious for its purpose. From the veranda one enters straight into the waiting room which on Sunday was turned into a banquet hall, with a table groaning with good things. It was generally remarked as a curious circumstance that the vast majority of the male inspecting visitors preferred to view the premises through a window to the right, and some were obliged to put glasses to their eyes. To the right of the waiting room is a liquidation room, and running parallel to the waiting room is a comfortable dressing room for players, provided with lockers for clothes and hats and pads and things, two excellent shower baths, and sanitary fittings as they should be. On the extreme left are waiting rooms for the ladies, when they come here for tennis or as spectators. Not an inch of space is wasted in the design, everything being adapted to the wants of cricket or football teams, and the Rio men are to be congratulated on their new quarters.

Mr. Cox was loud in his praise of the thorough manner in which the engineering difficulties were overcome and quickly overcome by Col. Felipe Carpenter, to whom the members of the Association are under deep obligations.

The breakfast was a great success, those at the table proving themselves as good trenchermen at the board as they were good batsmen or fielders in the sun. When the serious part of the performance was over, our representative posted himself in a convenient position for taking a short-hand note of the speeches which were to follow. Everyone seeming to be awaiting events, and no one appearing willing to help them along, Mr. A. S. Davison with British pluck loped into the breach, rose manfully to the task, and simply

asked for "three cheers for the new club," which were given as only British throats can give them. "And three cheers for the president of the club," were next demanded and lustily given. "And three times three for our vice-president," and the welkin rang. And Mr. Cox raised his glass and blushed his thanks. Everyone present was a man of action and not of words, and orators were at a premium, but no one seemed to miss them from that hearty gathering except the poor reporter with his idle pencil. The Celtic wit of one of the Messrs. Morrissey devised an expedient to obtain a speech, and he called on Mr. A. J. Lamoureux to propose the toast of success to the club, but Mr. Lamoureux, too, was possessed of a dumb devil and would not be cast out, and again the hills of Icarahy, São Domingos and Niteroiy echoed the lusty cheers that came in response to his call, but hopeless of getting any professional work to do, our reporter closed his book and inspected the pavilion from the window on the right. Driven to desperation, he went in search of Mr. Crawshaw, but that gentleman had not then turned up. With nothing to report, he had to turn everything over to the present scribe who is only a descriptive writer. But a day will come when Britishers and Americans will lose their tongues at festive gatherings, so we have bidden our reporter to be of good cheer.

The main interest of the day was centered in the inaugural match played between P. C. Morrissey's XI and G. E. Cox's XI. The game was fairly played throughout, but the advantage was entirely on the side of the batsman owing to the present state of the new ground. The side in had the advantage of a good cocoa nut hitting pitch, but the fielders had heavy work on the spongy soil. One pretty young lady, who must have killed a bat with her brothers many a time before her last tucks were let out, was the most appreciative critic of the game. When Conolly stopped to bow, or Tatum sat in an overland twist, that took R. Morrissey's middle stump, or Dick Robinson at long leg picked up a ball neatly, threw it straight as a die into the wicket-keeper's hands and scored a wicket, her little hands were the first to applaud.

There was no need for the military band in attendance to play "See the Conquering Hero Comes," when each batsman left the field, even though his score for the time might have been a duck's egg, for the heartiest good-fellowship and good-will reigned throughout, and the general clapping of hands is more grateful to the ears of a cricketer than the music of a thousand bands.

The score of the match has been kindly furnished to us:

P. C. MORRISSEY'S XI	
W. Morrissey, b. N. B. Jackson.....	19
E. Morrissey, run out.....	10
R. Brookings, ct. Cox, b. N. B. Jackson.....	21
R. Morrissey, b. Tatum.....	5
J. Whyte, b. R. Robinson.....	5
E. Roberts, b. Tatum.....	11
X. Gibaud, b. R. Robinson.....	0
E. May, b. Tatum.....	0
B. Blake, not out.....	0
F. Carré, b. Robinson.....	2
F. Breich, run out.....	1
Extras.....	12
Total.....	134

Geo. E. Cox's XI	
C. L. Robinson, b. Conolly.....	0
R. J. Reeves, b. W. Morrissey.....	0
N. B. Jackson, b. Roberts.....	10
V. Tatum, ct. & b. Brookings.....	2
C. N. Atlee, ct. W. Morrissey, b. Conolly.....	2
R. Robinson, b. W. Morrissey.....	0
C. A. Robinson, b. do.....	0
W. T. Gims, b. do.....	2
J. B. Mawson, b. do.....	2
— Stevens, not out.....	0
Frank Youle, not out.....	4
Geo. Cox Jr., did not bat.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	38

Amongst the visitors present who watched the cricket match we noticed Mr. and Mrs. William Morrissey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Morrissey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hime, Mr. H. O. Robinson and family, Mr. Nicolls and family, Mr. Geo. E. Cox and family, Miss Sheppard, Miss Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Gibaud, Miss Smythe, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Raul de Castro, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Mowin and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Wigg, Mr. and Mrs. Grimditch, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Messrs. Haviland, A. De Lisle, Arthur S. Davison, Thomas Whyte, King, Block, Thomson, Lamoureux, Pfeffer, Rev. I. Crawshaw, Butler, Hardwick, Maude, Stacey, Simmons, and many others whose names would fill more space than is allowed us.

#### SEASON FIXTURES.

The Club has arranged the following fixtures for the present season, which, as will be noted, are not yet completed.

June 19.—Rio Cricket Club and Athletic Association, vs., Club Brasileiro de Cricket, at Icarahy.
June 24.—
June 26.—
June 29.—R. C. C. & A. A. vs. L. & R. P. Bank.
July 3.—Rio vs. Niteroiy, on Paysandú ground.
July 10.—R. C. C. & A. A. vs. L. & B. Bank.

July 14.—
July 17.—
July 24.—R. C. C. & A. A. vs. W. & B. Telegraph Co.
July 31.—
Aug. 7.—Brookings vs. Morrissey.
Aug. 14.—Proposed athletic sports.
Aug. 21.—R. C. C. & A. A. vs. United Banks.
Aug. 28.—R. C. C. & A. A. vs. Club Braz. de Cricket at Paysandú.
Sept. 4.—
Sept. 7 & 8.—Expected visit, Santos and S. Paulo.
Sept. 11.—Tennis vs. W. & B. Tel. Co. at Copacabana.
Sept. 18.—R. C. C. & A. A. vs. L. & R. P. Bank.
Sept. 25.—Rio vs. Niteroiy, at Icarahy.
Oct. 2.—
Oct. 9.—

We were glad to learn from our representative's report that it has been decided to hold the first annual sports of the R. C. C. and A. A. on the 15th August next, and we hope to be able to publish the list of events in time to give due notice to all young athletes who wish to contend for the prizes.

Two words in conclusion. Mr. Jackson's heroic self-sacrifice in the ferry boat at Icarahy is known in this office. That is one word. The other is that we asked a good Go in our friend of ours on the way home: how he enjoyed his first experience of a cricket match, and he said he felt horrid. "You Britishers," said he, "take your pleasures sadly." We do—to others who don't know our games or our rule or our ways, but not to ourselves. We can enjoy them, and enjoy them to the full. Cricket and football and hockey and golf have given us sound minds in sound bodies; and the quick eye, the steady nerve, the unflinching resolution, the unquenching discipline which took the London Highlanders across the leaf-swept zone at Dalgair, which took the Cameroun Rangers and the Black Watch over the swamps of Tel-el-Khadr, which took the Welsh Fusiliers in face of fearful odds to Commaise, which kept Marines and Berkshire steady in surprise at Mac Neill's zebra, were gained first and principally in the playgrounds of Britain and were only perfected in the harnack square and the tented field.

#### A QUIET NIGHT UP COUNTRY.

Mr. Editor.—You mustn't suppose that it was in emulation of "A Quiet Night in Santos" that made us have one at our little mining camp; it was due entirely to the strange combination of events that led to its necessity. It was "Kismet," fate, whatever you like to call it, but the facts were these:

One man's birthday fell on the 27th and our fellow on the 28th, and the 28th happened to be a Saturday! Just fancy! No work! Saturday afternoon and Sunday and—well, there I needn't say more, a word to the wise is sufficient, etc., etc.

"Come early," said our birthday friends, and we did, you bet, arriving in detachments of twos and threes, all more or less primed for the occasion. At 6.30 p.m. the first detachment arrived in time for supper, a most decorous, orderly meal, but before it was finished detachment No. 2 arrived. And henceforward tables were dispensed with.

The arrival of detachments 3, 4, 5, 6, etc., were hardly noticed, except by the room becoming warmer and someone opened a window which was immediately closed by somebody else. Cards were soon produced and the clubs divided themselves into small gangs, playing "Nap," but after an hour or so, one man held ace, king, queen, knave, ten and went up, and another man played a king and queen of the same suit as the nap holder had! So we felt that cards were at a discount, or the scoring was wrong, or something! and the only man who could act as referee was too busy drawing corks, so we dropped the game and speeches and songs were the order of the day—meanly night.

Unfortunately some of the best speeches were not heard, owing to the songs being in full blast at the same time, and it must have been embarrassing to the speaker, who leading up to a nice "hit" found the point entirely lost in a rousing chorus!

Suddenly and mysteriously the furniture disappeared and somebody—"Gor bless 'im!" shouted the "Bittique"! Good Lord! In less than two minutes Pandemonium reigned, football scrimmages weren't in it! Sometimes a dozen pairs of legs would be wildly gesticulating in the air, the appendages of the said legs being on the floor. I made out 15 at one time, but an accountant, who fancies himself at figures, said there were only 14 and our heated argument ended in our drinking each other's health. By this time the empty bottles were getting in our way so they were promptly thrown through the windows; whether the windows were open or closed didn't matter as the object was attained.

By 1.30 a.m. I can honestly say I was the O. S. M. (only sober man) on the premises; of course others lay claim to the distinction but nobody credits them. Then came the end of all things, and we left our hosts speechless, one comfortable on a table, the other half on the verandah and half on the window sill, but he looked comfortable too!

I, as the O. S. M. had no difficulty in finding my way home though there seemed to be no end of new fences and obstacles across the road which I had not noticed on my journey to the house. A friend of mine next morning asked me whether I had much trouble in helping him to his home, and I said, "sirly." "Oh! no, none at all, don't mention it, old man," but I did not add the fact that I left

him behind, I don't know where, and never saw him anywhere out of the road! That is a trifling detail that I thought might be omitted!

Yours quite truly,

THE SCORPION.

P. S.—The two fellows now say that they made a mistake in the date of their birthdays and that they fall on the 27th and 28th of next month, instead of this! Holy Moses!!

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 14th, 1898.

It would seem that the editors and correspondents have again made the world believe that war is about to be declared between Argentina and Chili. But so far as we can see, the "impending outbreak" is nothing but a newspaper fake. Such papers as the *Prensa* of Buenos Aires are speculating on these alarms, and they will keep them alive as long as there is any possible cause for them. That there is irritation and hostility in the relations between the two countries is unfortunately true, and at times it has almost seemed impossible to avoid an appeal to arms. But at the present moment nothing whatever has occurred to render the situation more critical, beyond the senseless clamors of a few mercenary newspapers. A war between the two countries just now would be a crime as well as a calamity, for there is absolutely no rational cause for it. They are disputing about the possession of a few miles of territory, in great part worthless to either one of them. They have already agreed, however, to run the boundary line as far as possible by means of a joint boundary commission, and wherever they can not agree as to the proper location of that line, the dispute shall be submitted to the sovereign of Great Britain for arbitration. In view of this there is absolutely no reason either for war or for ill temper. Let them go on with the joint survey, and feel sure that strict justice will be done in every case where they can not agree. It is not only an insult to Great Britain, but a stain upon their own good faith to keep this quarrel going. We do not think there will be war, although some glibish speculators are trying to bring it about, but at the same time it is disgusting and prejudicial to have these alarms stirred up two or three times a year.

THE speech made by President-elect Campos Salles at the dinner in London on the 7th inst. shows that he utterly failed to grasp the situation. European business men derive no satisfaction from learning that the republic is imperishable in Brazil and that all longing for reform has ceased to exist. They would, doubtless, much prefer being informed that this longing is earnest and vigorous, and that it may perhaps even become so strong as to sweep away the pernicious factors that have reduced the country to its present wretched condition. It is not apprehension of the restoration of

the monarchy, as the President-elect seems to suppose, that is depressing the credit of Brazil, but the effect of the anarchy, misrule and extravagance that have prevailed since the monarchy was overthrown. European business men feel far less interest in the name by which Brazilians choose to call their government than in the policy adopted in the management of the affairs of the country. If those who control the affairs of the country adopt and persistently maintain a policy similar to that which prevailed up to the latter part of the year 1889, the credit of Brazil, no matter what its government may be called, will once more become what it was at that time. And European business men evidently think, as is shown by Mr. Johnston's speech, that the adoption of such a policy is what President Prudente de Moraes is sincerely (though not very successfully, it must be admitted) endeavoring to promote. And they doubtless hoped that the President-elect would give them some assurance, not of the imperishability of the republic, or of the apathy of the people towards reform, but of his intention to follow and develop the policy of his predecessor and to give the country a just, liberal, firm, moderate, tolerant, capable, law-abiding, honest and economical administration. This assurance, we regret to say, they have not yet received.

THE conversion of a public loan into one bearing a lower rate of interest, is a measure which may be either good or bad, right or wrong. It might be a result of greatly improved credit, an indication of greater confidence in the financial state of the country. And it never ought to imply in any sense whatever a breach of contract. If a nation's outstanding loans are subject to payment at its own option, then there can be no question raised in regard to refunding at a lower rate of interest, providing the money is offered for the operation. Such a transaction may be cordially endorsed and the nation complimented on its improved credit. But should it happen that the loan was issued with the understanding that it should not be redeemed within a specified number of years, then refunding is nothing less than a breach of contract. When the *apologies* of the internal debt, principally 5 per cents, were refunded in 1890 to a 4 per cent gold basis, we were doubtful of the propriety and justice of the step, not because the loans were issued for long periods, but because they had been made the medium for all legal and obligatory deposits, securities, trust funds, etc. For the government to reduce the interest on such funds seemed an unjust exercise of power. At that time gold and paper were more or less equivalent in value, and the refunding implied a reduction of 20 per cent. Since then the currency has gone down steadily to less than one fourth its par value, and this 4 per cent gold rate, which then seemed so unfavorable compared with the 5 per cent currency rate, has become comparatively burdensome. The government has now decided to return to its old 5 per cent currency type, and does so by simply decreeing a new issue, with a bonus of 25 per cent in bonds for all who accept the exchange, and payment of the face value for all who do not accept. While it is a satisfaction to know that the government has found so simple a way to cut down some of its more burdensome items of expenditure, we are compelled to say that it is a very dangerous use of power. The government may have the right to do it, but such arbitrary and frequent changes in its debt obligations can not fail to unsettle confidence and to drive investments away. Investors like to feel that their investments are fixed as well as safe, and if they find that the rate of interest is subject to capricious changes every few years they will surely seek for something less changeable. In this case, there is no doubt whatever that the interest charges on this loan had become very burdensome and on this account the government is entitled to our

sympathy. But we ought not to disguise the fact that the fault is not with the loan, nor with the rate of interest; it is wholly with the depreciated condition of the currency. The apolice-holder is getting only 4 per cent in gold, even though it is paid on a currency bond now representing but little more than 250\$ in gold. When he invested in 1890, however, his currency was very nearly equivalent to gold. But in seeking to save itself from the consequences of its financial and administrative errors, the government is doing a serious injustice to a numerous and very important class of investors—those residing abroad. As everyone knows, a very considerable amount of Portuguese money is invested in Brazilian *apólices*. At the present depreciation of the currency, the apolice-holder residing in Portugal under the new type, will be receiving less than 1 1/2 per cent on his investment, and if he refuses to accept the conversion, he will be getting but little more than 250\$ gold for what was rated at 1,000\$ gold in 1890. For residents of Brazil the case is different, though a 5 per cent bond can hardly be considered a taking investment in a country where money commands 10, 12 and even 15 per cent. Sacrifices must be made, however, and we shall hope to see benefits arising from them which shall be part compensation for them all.

SOME time ago, observed Sunday, a Spanish editor somewhere at the River Plate in the startling assertion that one Spaniard is equal to ten Americans. I may not be quoting the statement correctly, for he may have said "Yankees" or even "spigs," but I believe the figures are exactly what this particular oldest son of the Church used. And so sure was he of the truth of his assertion, that he never put a sq. e. l. after it. Well, suppose this particular Spanish editor is right; how then are we to explain that recent transaction in Cuba where in an exchange of prisoners two Spaniards were given for one American? You see the two calculations are out of step. If one Spaniard is equal to ten Americans in a fight, then the same ratio ought to hold good in an exchange of prisoners, but Marshal Blanco, unaware perhaps of the conclusion reached in these latitudes, has figured it out that it takes two Spaniards to equal one American, and Admiral Cervera is quite willing to exchange prisoners on the same basis. Perhaps your statistical contemporary ran work it into tabular form and give us the solution.

SOME of our subscribers have advised us that they are receiving copies of our new English contemporary and with them a circular requesting advice whether the continuance of the paper shall be continued or not, and they ask how it is that their names and addresses became known. We do not know. Some of them suggest that our subscription list must have fallen into our contemporary's hands. This we can hardly believe. We have not given it to him, and we can not believe that he would bribe one of our clerks to obtain it. Such an intrigue would be so discreditably that we do not care to entertain even a suspicion of it. Beside that, our new colleague is enjoying the privileges and advantages of our own printing office, and would, we are sure, never commit so gross a breach of hospitality. But this of course leaves the question unanswered, where we fear it must remain unless it can be shown that they are all coincidences.

"I AM very much surprised to hear," began Sunday on entering our office a day or two ago, "that your new chum has been trying to do me a mortal injury. What's the matter with him anyway? Does he think he can bulldoze me into subscribing for his weekly tabulated lush by telling me the editor of your paper? Just tell him for me, please, that he's lost the scent completely! Nobody could feel such a charge more deeply than I do, but I'm not to be driven into his curials easily as he imagines. Some of our editors may be interesting and amusing in a way, but as a class you are a mighty bad lot. You'll excuse my speaking frankly I hope, but I can't very well nurse excepting only some of you have had two ticks to another's one. You've an idea, the whole boiling of you, that you have a special mission to write little-tattle for the amusement and instruction of the world. And some of you have the conceit to think that the world would all go wrong were it not for your dedicated watchfulness. And then you harry us to subscribe for your interminable bosh to keep you from starvation. Bah! Why don't you eat your own eloquence, and stuff your selves with your own figures? I don't object, I may say, to your using my modest comments on current events, for a man must talk, you know; but I do object to being dubbed a 'colleague' by every statistical cobbler who fancies himself ordained by Divine Providence to sit in judgment on his neighbors."

## COFFEE NOTES

—It is said that the governments of the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes have adopted bases for a new agreement on the collection of the export duty on coffee.

—The board of directors of the Associação Commercial of this city has sent the following telegram to M. E. Huet, editor of the *Bulletin de Correspondance de Havre*:—"The new coffee crop of Santos will not exceed the well-founded estimate of 4,500,000 bags."

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Some days ago two ships in Pará were robbed of jewelry valued at 300,000\$.

—It is reported that the epidemic of yellow fever at Jabi, São Paulo, is entirely extinct.

—In S. Paulo on the 8th inst., a burglar, attempting to escape from the police, threw himself into the river Tietê and was drowned.

—It is stated that at a place called Nossos Senhora Mãe dos Homens in Minas Geraes a man in repairing a house that he had recently bought found under it a casket containing gold dust valued at 300,000\$.

—Some young men at Angra, São Paulo, have promoted the construction of a "velodromo," which will be ready for inauguration in a few days. It is also proposed to construct a "frontão," which would be a misfortune, as it is devoted principally to gambling.

—We see by *O Brá* that the American consul, Mr. K. K. Kennedy, received his exequatur only on the 11th inst., although by ruman consent he had been performing his official duties since March 23rd. The *Brá* speaks in very complimentary terms of Mr. Kennedy.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging in Villa Clementina, a suburb of the city of São Paulo. In one of the streets of this suburb, where several cases had appeared, two public schools were still open a few days ago. The sanitary authorities will find it very difficult to exorcise such negligence.

—On the 6th and 7th inst. there were fights in Porto Alegre between military cadets and castillista policemen. About 50 of the former attacked a police station and were repulsed, several of them being wounded. Seventeen of the cadets implicated in the disturbances have been detached from the military school.

—A São Paulo paper relates that the police recently "raided" a house in a plantation in the municipality of São João do Carralinho, at which there were nightly gatherings of people called *fajitas*. The police found a number of men and women there, some on their knees, some lying down, some with lighted tapers or candles in hand, and some before an open altar containing images and a rude mosaic made from grass. There were arrests of course and the gathering was broken up. From the description given, it would appear to be a rude attempt at worship according to the rites of the established church, and a priest would be more suitable than a police official.

## S. PAULO A. C. vs. SANTOS A. C.

The following fixture was played in São Paulo on Thursday, June 10th, and was won by Santos by 39 runs on the first innings. The score was as follows:

S. PAULO	
P. Florde, run out.....	3
J. S. Webster, b. Stock.....	13
C. W. Miller, et. Stock, b. Keelman.....	10
E. Wyatt, l. b. w., b. Stock.....	18
W. F. Rule, b. Stock.....	14
P. W. Crewe, b. Keelman.....	10
E. G. Knight, b. Stock.....	7
F. Gaudier, et. Marks, b. Keelman.....	4
E. W. L. Theobald, run out.....	2
F. Sparkes, not out.....	2
H. S. Kirkman, l. b. w., b. Keelman.....	6
Extras.....	6
Total.....	79
SANTOS.	
A. Burgess, retired.....	43
C. L. Stock, b. Wyatt.....	6
A. Keelman, l. b. w., b. Kirkman.....	13
J. W. Fussell, et. Florde, b. Kirkman.....	9
J. de S. Routh, b. Rule.....	35
R. C. Lloyd, b. Miller.....	0
C. Marks, b. Rule.....	8
J. Hunter, b. Miller.....	0
A. C. Wilson, b. Rule.....	0
B. Standen, not out.....	2
W. Lewis, b. Rule.....	7
Extras.....	5
Total.....	118
S. Paulo, 2nd innings, 46 for 9 wickets.	

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Belgian company which leased the Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana line, has moved its headquarters to Santa Maria.

—On last Wednesday the Villa Isabel tramway company was fined 1,000\$ for inefficient service on the Casanby and Villa Guarany lines.

—During the past year the Companhia Paulista transported gratuitously for the interior of the state of São Paulo 43,082 immigrants, whose fares, if paid, would have amounted to 234,329\$500. The company began giving free transportation in 1883, since which time, up to 31st December, it has transported 400,461 immigrants, whose fares would have amounted to 1,613,725\$365. We very much doubt whether this is just. The company is run by planters. The immigrants going into the interior are generally under contract for plantation work. The railway is therefore using for the particular benefit of one class, the non-planting shareholders getting no benefit whatever from the transaction. As immigrants going up country are for account of the planters, the planters should pay their fares.

—The receipts of the Mogiana railway amounted last year to 16,170,145\$571 and the expenses to 16,888,535\$253. The sum of 166,208\$578 for guaranteed interest is not, we understand, included in the above-mentioned amount of receipts. The dividend paid last year was 10 per cent. The company's foreign debt has been reduced to 570,000\$. It is stated in the report of the board of directors that the government has approved of the projected line from Camanducaia to Santos.

—The twenty-ninth annual report of the Brazilian Street Railway Company (Pernambuco) states that the gross receipts amount to 255,101\$ 08. 71, calculated at 21¢ per mile, being a decrease of 21,709 168. 31, as compared with 1896. "The total expenditure, at the same rate of exchange, was 232,471 78. 101, an increase of 43,319 48. 31. This large increase arises mainly from repairs to bridges and culverts, from the great number of sleepers used in renewals, and through increased cost of road, owing to the fall of exchange. Beyond the ordinary heavy expenditure, the sum of 268\$ has been spent in making good the earthworks washed away by the floods; this has been written off from the reserve fund. The balance of revenue for the year, after deducting the sum of 211,576\$88, exchange on remittances, is 23,523 18. 91, which has been carried to profit and loss account, making with the surplus brought forward on December 31, 1896 143,823 148 91, a total of 15,446 195 61, on that account. After paying the interest on the preference capital for the half-year ended December 31, 1896, the interest on debentures for the like period, and the balance transferred for the year 1897, etc., there remains a surplus in profit and loss of 11,902 18. 10, to be carried forward. The result of the year's working has been most unfortunate, everything being against better results; serious floods, accidents, great commercial depression, the heavy fall in exchange, and the increased cost of working arising therefrom, have all helped to bring about this adverse state of affairs. The traffic returns for the first three months of 1897 are satisfactory, there being an increase of Rs. 10,692\$581; on the other hand, the rate of exchange continues to fall. A very serious accident occurred on January 9, 1897, in the Rua do Sol bridge by the collision of a heavy road lighter against one of the columns, causing the main girders to fall on the lighter, thus stopping the traffic from the Recife terminus for a period of over two months, communication with our Recife station being thereby cut off. As mentioned in the last annual report, the government sanctioned a small increase of fares, which came into operation in the month of August last. The directors have much pleasure in stating that Mr. W. Bailey Hawkins has been elected director of the company, and was unanimously voted chairman. Mr. Willie, the late chairman, having vacated that position in his favor."

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The cabin passengers who landed in Rio on the 10th inst. from the s.s. *Coleridge*, of the Lamport & Holt line, were—Mrs. R. Green, Mr. J. S. Fredericks, and Mr. Robert P. de Magalhães.

—The names of the three new ships being built for the Lamport & Holt line, to which we have already referred in other issues, are to be those of great painters—this time. They are the *Romney*, *Rembrandt*, and *Raphael*. They will be each of 5,000 tons, and we hope soon to see these fine steamers in Rio on their maiden trips.

—The Hamburg Sudamericaische steamer *Chitra*, which left Rio on the 11th inst. for Hamburg and intermediate ports, took the following first class passengers—For Hamburg: Mr. Georg Petersen Frey, Mr. Ernesto Tite, and Fred Quintiliano. For Victoria: Messrs. Americo Barboza Meneses, Domingos Vicente and Raul Cerqueira. For Bahia: Freis Benedito and Hermann.

—By the Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena*, the following first-class passengers have been booked:—For Southampton: Mr. João Guimarães, Lieut. Antonio Coutinho Gomes Pereira, Mr. Johann Kunning. For Lisbon: Mr. Leste Carvalho and wife. For Bahia: Dr. Dantas Brá and wife. For Pernambuco: Mr. Galdino E. Medeira and wife, and Mr. Fernando Pereira da Silva and wife.

—The passengers who will leave to-day by the Royal Mail liner *Thames* for Buenos Aires are Mr. R. F. Cruikshank, Mr. Edward Parsons, and Mrs. Parsons.

—We have had the pleasure of again meeting the captain of the *Argentin* mentioned in our last issue. He turned out to be Capt. E. W. Holmes of the British bar *Argentin*, but we could not get his number as we promised as his wife was not with him. At least that is the excuse he gave us in his off-handed hurry way.

—The Pacific Steam Navigation steamship *Berita*, Capt. Fletcher, which left for Liverpool on the 11th inst. took the following passengers:

For Liverpool: Mr. H. E. Waite, Mrs. L. Trout, Mr. David Reich, Mr. E. Lucas and wife, Mr. A. R. Mansfield, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. B. Gould, Mr. F. E. Harrison, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Tolam Flom, For Lisbon: Mrs. C. M. Freire and son. For La Pallice: Mr. Alfred P. Dupont.

—It would seem that the blunders of the newspaper correspondent will never end. Nothing is too absurd for him, and nothing apparently can be done to check his carelessness. The latest blunder which has come to our notice is a Buenos Aires telegram of May 4, noticing the departure from Rio of the *Oregon* and *Maritima*, in which the *Niteroy* is described as a "dynamite cruiser." Had she been called a d—, a dam-aged old tub, it would have been much nearer the truth. But we have been trying to forget the wretched old link, and all the negotiations connected with her, and we trust the newspaper correspondent will help us to do it.

The Royal Mail steamship *Thames* on the 11th inst. brought the following passengers to Rio:—Mr. John Atkinson, Mr. D. M. Fox, Mr. H. C. Scurly, Mr. Chas. H. Forbes, Mr. Raymond Corti and family, Mr. José M. Mianelli, Mr. José C. Ferreira Braga, Mr. J. M. Moraes, Mrs. E. A. Silva and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Ferreira Jorge, Mr. M. F. Silva, Mr. C. P. Martins, Mr. V. Passos, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Tuckers, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Prandino, Dr. A. C. Vieira, Dr. Alvaro Costa, Col. B. M. Dawson, Dr. Frei Solré and servant, Col. V. J. Pereira Jr. and family, Mr. C. Augusto Marrena, Mrs. J. M. da Conceição, Mrs. M. A. dos Santos, Mr. Pedro Conte, Dr. Tobias de S. Lima and family, Mr. J. Pareute, Mr. C. Carneiro and Mr. A. Virico.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The *Financial News* of May 18th quoted in full our article on the depression in exchange.

—Owing to an error in printing, in addition to press of matter the last day, this number is published a day late.

—It is expected that congress will formally declare to-morrow the results of the presidential election of March 1st.

—Dr. Lins de Vasconcellos claims to have carried by a majority of 272 the congressional election held in the 3rd district of this city on the 5th inst.

—There was an unusual military display on the 11th in commemoration of the battle of Riachuelo in the Paraguayan war. The machines, regulars and national guards turned out in force, and the streets were lively for a time with the strains of marching music.

—Too much caution cannot be exercised in the matter of exposure to fever infection. At this season of the year yellow fever is much more dangerous than in summer, and as there are still many cases reported it will be good policy for all murelindist persons to avoid exposure to infection.

—The cricket match at the Paysandu grounds on the 9th inst. was heard of as a walkover for the London and River Plate team, but we regret to say that up to going to press the actual score has not yet come to hand. Look alive, boys! We don't care about catching a score on the ground hop.

—Several officers of the army implicated in the plot against the life of President Prudente de Moraes object to the evidence of Dr. Borges Monteiro on the ground of his being a friend of the President. It seems to us that as the President's friend he is all the more interested in bringing to justice the real criminals.

—We are indebted to the management of the Larangeiras Club for an invitation to attend the second dance of the season, which will be held on the evening of June 28th. An exceptionally full attendance, and consequently a most enjoyable evening, is anticipated. It should not be forgotten that a smoker will be given at the Club on the evening of the 25th.

—A very sad death, it is our painful duty to record, was that on the 9th inst. of Mrs. Howard Pelling Smith, who died from yellow fever only ten days after confinement and one day after the death of her child. Up to the sixth day after confinement both mother and child were doing well. Yellow fever and blood-poisoning then set in, the child took the fever likewise, and every effort to save them proved unavailing. The deceased lady was for some time a nurse in the Stranger's Hospital, where she had assisted in the nursing of many scores of fever cases and had made many warm personal friends. Her early death, under circumstances so deeply painful, will be a source of profound regret to a wide circle of friends, and her husband will be the recipient of the sympathy and condolences of the entire English-speaking community.



[illegible]



The shipments since our last report have been:

10,000 bags for the United States	4,457
7,000 " " Cape of Good Hope	1,333
6,000 " " River Plate, etc.	675
16,600 bags.	

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States:	
June 8	New York Bel Ste Gahlen
8	Baltimore Amer bk Piam

Europe:	
June 8	Genoa H str Rio de Janeiro
6	Telesio Aus str Kaiman Kwaly
8	Bordeaux str Rio de Janeiro
10	Lisbon Port str Rio de Janeiro
11	Hamburg Ger str Catin

The receipts for the past week were 11,280 bags against 5,412 bags for the previous week and 4,907 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 6.	June 11	June 4
Nominal		
do	do	do
do	do	do
do	do	do

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 73,415 bags, against 71,284 a week ago. At Santos the stock is reported at 38,510 bags.

#### Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts	Shipments	Stock at Santos
June 11	June 11	June 11
June 10	June 10	June 10
June 9	June 9	June 9
June 8	June 8	June 8
June 7	June 7	June 7
June 6	June 6	June 6
June 5	June 5	June 5
June 4	June 4	June 4
June 3	June 3	June 3
June 2	June 2	June 2
June 1	June 1	June 1
May 31	May 31	May 31
May 30	May 30	May 30
May 29	May 29	May 29
May 28	May 28	May 28
May 27	May 27	May 27
May 26	May 26	May 26
May 25	May 25	May 25
May 24	May 24	May 24
May 23	May 23	May 23
May 22	May 22	May 22
May 21	May 21	May 21
May 20	May 20	May 20
May 19	May 19	May 19
May 18	May 18	May 18
May 17	May 17	May 17
May 16	May 16	May 16
May 15	May 15	May 15
May 14	May 14	May 14
May 13	May 13	May 13
May 12	May 12	May 12
May 11	May 11	May 11
May 10	May 10	May 10
May 9	May 9	May 9
May 8	May 8	May 8
May 7	May 7	May 7
May 6	May 6	May 6
May 5	May 5	May 5
May 4	May 4	May 4
May 3	May 3	May 3
May 2	May 2	May 2
May 1	May 1	May 1
April 30	April 30	April 30
April 29	April 29	April 29
April 28	April 28	April 28
April 27	April 27	April 27
April 26	April 26	April 26
April 25	April 25	April 25
April 24	April 24	April 24
April 23	April 23	April 23
April 22	April 22	April 22
April 21	April 21	April 21
April 20	April 20	April 20
April 19	April 19	April 19
April 18	April 18	April 18
April 17	April 17	April 17
April 16	April 16	April 16
April 15	April 15	April 15
April 14	April 14	April 14
April 13	April 13	April 13
April 12	April 12	April 12
April 11	April 11	April 11
April 10	April 10	April 10
April 9	April 9	April 9
April 8	April 8	April 8
April 7	April 7	April 7
April 6	April 6	April 6
April 5	April 5	April 5
April 4	April 4	April 4
April 3	April 3	April 3
April 2	April 2	April 2
April 1	April 1	April 1
March 31	March 31	March 31
March 30	March 30	March 30
March 29	March 29	March 29
March 28	March 28	March 28
March 27	March 27	March 27
March 26	March 26	March 26
March 25	March 25	March 25
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March 22	March 22	March 22
March 21	March 21	March 21
March 20	March 20	March 20
March 19	March 19	March 19
March 18	March 18	March 18
March 17	March 17	March 17
March 16	March 16	March 16
March 15	March 15	March 15
March 14	March 14	March 14
March 13	March 13	March 13
March 12	March 12	March 12
March 11	March 11	March 11
March 10	March 10	March 10
March 9	March 9	March 9
March 8	March 8	March 8
March 7	March 7	March 7
March 6	March 6	March 6
March 5	March 5	March 5
March 4	March 4	March 4
March 3	March 3	March 3
March 2	March 2	March 2
March 1	March 1	March 1
February 28	February 28	February 28
February 27	February 27	February 27
February 26	February 26	February 26
February 25	February 25	February 25
February 24	February 24	February 24
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February 22	February 22	February 22
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February 8	February 8	February 8
February 7	February 7	February 7
February 6	February 6	February 6
February 5	February 5	February 5
February 4	February 4	February 4
February 3	February 3	February 3
February 2	February 2	February 2
February 1	February 1	February 1
January 31	January 31	January 31
January 30	January 30	January 30
January 29	January 29	January 29
January 28	January 28	January 28
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January 11	January 11	January 11
January 10	January 10	January 10
January 9	January 9	January 9
January 8	January 8	January 8
January 7	January 7	January 7
January 6	January 6	January 6
January 5	January 5	January 5
January 4	January 4	January 4
January 3	January 3	January 3
January 2	January 2	January 2
January 1	January 1	January 1

#### Imports.

Flour.—Prices have again fallen as will be seen from the table we give below, and have fallen to a considerable extent. The market is weak and prices will continue to drop as dealers are unloading as fast as they can.

Triste	nominal.
Richmond st.	\$5.000—
do 2nd.	nominal.
Baltimore st.	\$5.000—
do 2nd.	\$5.000—\$8.000
Western and Interior.	\$7.000—\$8.000
River Plate.	\$9.000—\$10.000
Local Mills.	\$9.000—\$10.000

Coffee.—No fresh importations have been received during the past week. Tubs are still quoted at from \$85.00 to \$90.00, but cases have fallen slightly, being now rated from \$85.00 to \$90.00.

Lard.—The Cider edge brought 150 tubs from New York in the course of the week, but the fall in prices still continues, as American lard is now quoted at \$10 to \$10.50 per pound, while the native article is nominal in the market.

Pork.—A small consignment of 100 barrels and 100 half-barrels came into the market last week, having been landed from the *Colombia*. The rise in exchange is still affecting prices, foreign pork fetching \$18.00 to \$20.00 per pound but the native pork rules at \$15.00 to \$16.00 the kilo.

Rice.—There have been no fresh arrivals and no appreciable alteration in price. The price per bag for Rangoon rice runs from \$2.00 to \$2.50, and old crop stock from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Pitch Pine.—The *Wilhelm Anton* brought 757,683 feet from Pensacola, and 751,452 feet were received from the same port ex *Louise*. The market remains firm and prices are sustained from \$85.00 to \$90.00.

White Pine.—No receipts. The recent fall has not continued and prices are again stiffening. The latest price having been 90 cents per foot.

Spruce Pine.—The long continued deadlock in this item still goes on. There have been no fresh receipts and the prices are nominal ones.

Swedish Pine.—Transactions in this wood are nil, prices remain nominal.

Kerosene.—12,000 cases were landed from the *Colombia* from New York. There has been a slump in prices partly owing to the rise in exchange and partly to the good supply in hands. Rates now rule from 10.50 to 11.50 the case.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil, but prices have been effected by the rise in the value of the mule, ruling now from \$7.00 to \$8.00 the kilo.

Rosin.—No fresh arrivals have to be reported. The market maintains an even level, with prices from \$7.00 to \$8.00 for dark grades, and light grades selling from \$7.00 to \$8.00.

Cement.—The receipts during the past seven days have been nil. The prices of English cement are 10.50 to 12.00 the barrel, while Belgian fetches from 10.50 to 11.50.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals. The rates per bag have continued to fall this week as in the week before, but prices at present stand at 95.00 to 105.00 per bag according to quality and quantity.

Hemp.—A further fall has taken place in this article, the latest quotation being \$5.00 per bag from local mills. No foreign arrivals have been reported.

Hay.—The *Canella* brought 7,440 bales of alfalfa from Rosario, and the *Sombrero* 9,411 bales from the same port. Prices still continue to fall, the latest quotations being 150 to 155 cents per kilo.

Coal.—There have been no receipts this week.

Rum.—The supply on hand has been well maintained by the arrivals from coasting ports, and prices show a slight decline as the following table clearly shows:

Pernambuco and Macao	—240\$00
Bahia and Aracaju	230\$000—250\$000
Campos	230\$000—240\$000
Angon and Paraty	235\$000—240\$000
Paratyba	230\$000—240\$000
Alcohol of 56 to 58 deg.	410\$00—415\$00
ditto	420\$00—425\$00

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ROSA RIO DE ST. DE—Dut bk *Coronel*, 615 tons; A. Schmitz; lay to Va. Wenceslau Guimarães & Co.

ROSA RIO DE ST. DE—Nor bk *Samaritana*, 600 tons; G. Ellingren; lay to order.

PENSAOLA—Nor bk *Wilhelm Anton*, 950 tons; P. Pedersen; lumber to Lambert & Co.

PENSAOLA—Nor bk *Luiza*, 971 tons; G. K. Andersen; lumber to order.

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

PENSAOLA—Nor bk *Santa*, 85 tons; R. Rindren; stone ballast.

PENSAOLA—Nor bk *Charles Dukes*, 1339 tons; T. G. Thompson; ballast.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FALMOUTH—Dan bk *Eubla*, 395 tons; J. J. Kalendar; salt hides.

BALTIMORE—Amer Ing *Prancer*, 510 tons; P. Erickson; coffee.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BALTIMORE—Amer Ing *Colima*, 549 tons; C. Hinton; ballast.

PENSAOLA—Br bk *Kolbe*, 1132 tons; E. J. Brown; ballast.

MONTE—Br bk *Hilvers*, 761 tons; I. N. Hawsen; ballast.

BARRADOS—Nor bk *Handy*, 435 tons; N. Christoffersen; ballast.

### Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Argentina	Glasgow
Arthur C. Wade	New York
America	Porto
Buam Wood	Pensacola
Brilliant	Brunswick
Brook Bay	Rangoon
Claudia	Porto
Colony	Leith
Conings	Pensacola
Cornwall	Leith
Comstar	do
Craig	Rangoon
Cullin	do
De Fratelli	Marseilles
Enterprise	Southampton
Falls of Dee	Grimsby
Falls of Haildall	Hull
Fjord	Leith
Guthrie	Newcastle
Havre	Rangoon
Kingsburg	Liverpool
Leon	Hamburg
Lota	Antwerp
Luganville	Cardiff
Mandalisul	Antwerp
Mariposa	Porto
Ma. Millan	Saguenay
Maharajah	Rangoon
Mimi	Hamburg
Princess	Rangoon
Scottish Isles	Leith
Sierra Columna	Rangoon
Sophia	Porto

Sophia	London
Stena	Rangoon
Stena	Hamburg
Stena	Savannah
Thalia	Leith
Thalia	Porto
Thalia	Liverpool
Thalia	Hull
Wray Castle	Tacoma

### Arrivals of foreign steamers.

NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
June 5	Matapan	Bordeaux 2d S. Mountous
5	Alarcia	Genoa 2d S. La Vebce
5	Janeto	Santos 5 h L. A. Brizzo
5	R. Kirby	do 1 d R. Kirby
6	Chili	Bordax S. Mountous
6	Vesta	Cardiff 2d S. Brazilian Coal Co.
6	Berlin	Antwerp 2d Arthur Clifford
6	N. America	Genoa 15 h L. A. Brizzo
6	Berlin	Valparaiso 13 Wilson Sons & Co.
7	Orissa	Leith 10 d do
7	Colony	Bremen 2d H. Stoltz & C.
7	Dauch	Rosario 7 d David Ginnelli
7	La Plata	La Plata 1 d S. Mountous
8	R. Portugal	Santos 15 h V. W. Guimaraes & Co
10	Coleridge	N. York 2d Norton Megaw & Co.
10	H. V. S. N	Havre 27 d G. G. G. G.
12	Tacoma	Hamburg 21 d E. Johnston & Co.

### Departures of foreign steamers.

NAME	FOR	CARGO
June 5	Matapan	New York
5	Alarcia	Genoa
5	Janeto	Triste
5	R. Kirby	River Plate
6	Chili	Santos
6	Vesta	Liverpool
6	Berlin	Valparaiso
6	N. America	River Plate
6	Berlin	Bordeaux
7	Orissa	Santos
7	Colony	Santos
7	Dauch	Santos
7	La Plata	Rosario
8	R. Portugal	River Plate
10	Coleridge	New York
10	H. V. S. N	Buenos Aires
12	Tacoma	New York

\* Calling at intermediate ports

### Foreign sailing vessels in the port of

#### Rio de Janeiro, June 12th, 1898.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
log N. M. Slade	515	May 4	New York	To order
log Antioch	860	do	Portland	Cia Crazeiro
log Glad Tidings	860	do	do	S. Menzies & Co
log White Wings	394	June 2	Baltimore	J. L. Bisset
log Eagle Wing	397	do	New York	do order

### American

<i>Dutch</i>				
sch Voorwaarts . . .	275	June 3	Hamburg . . .	To order
bk Cornelia . . . .	654		8 Rosario . . .	W. Guimarães
<i>Danish</i>				

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- June 13th

Circulation		Public Funds			
251,155,000\$	Stock 5% currency (in place).....	800,000	875,000	800,000	875,000
102,535,000	Bonds of 1885 .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
24,655,000	Stock 4% gold, converted .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
11,854,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6% .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
24,674,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2% .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
18,350,000	do do 1889, 4 1/2% .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
10,010,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5% .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
65,000,000	do do .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
4,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6% .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
74,327,000	Emprestimo Municipal .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Capital		Banks		Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial .....	200\$	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
20,000,000	do .....	200	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
24,000,000	do 2nd series .....	200	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
15,000,000	Construtor .....	200	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
20,000,000	Credito Mobil .....	200	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
3,500,000	Lavoura e Comercio .....	200	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
117,512,000	do 2nd series .....	200	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
20,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro .....	200	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
	República do Brazil .....	200	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
	Rural e Hypothecario .....	200	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
	do .....	200	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
	do 2nd series .....	200	85000	Jan. 08	200\$80000
Capital		Railways		Last div.	
3,000,000\$	Caravelas a Ayres .....	100\$	75000	Jan. 08	100\$75000
110,000,000	Leopoldina .....	100	75000	Jan. 08	100\$75000
16,000,000	Muzambinho .....	100	75000	Jan. 08	100\$75000
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas .....	100	75000	Jan. 08	100\$75000
24,000,000	do 2nd series .....	100	75000	Jan. 08	100\$75000
70,000,000	S. Paulo Rio Grande .....	100	75000	Jan. 08	100\$75000
42,000,000	União Sorocabana Itapua .....	100	75000	Jan. 08	100\$75000
	do 2nd series .....	100	75000	Jan. 08	100\$75000
	Vinhao Ferren Sapucahy .....	100	75000	Jan. 08	100\$75000
Capital		Tramways		Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico .....	200\$	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000
12,000,000	S. Christovão .....	200	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000
Capital		Mills		Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alfama .....	200\$	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial .....	200	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000
3,000,000	Carica .....	200	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000
6,000,000	Companhia Industrial .....	200	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000
500,000	D. Izabel .....	200	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000
1,300,000	Industrial Mineira .....	200	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000
1,500,000	Manufacture Pharmaceut .....	200	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000
1,000,000	Petropolitana .....	200	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara .....	200	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000
350,000	Santa Luz .....	200	1105000	Jan. 08	200\$1105000

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AND

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**MELLIN'S**  
**FOOD**

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

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A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

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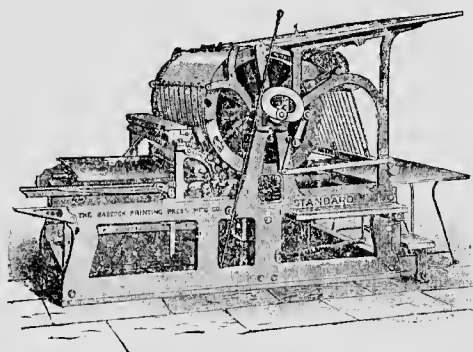
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ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
18th	Magenta	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
June 15	La Plata	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 25	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 27	Minho	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 29	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times a month.

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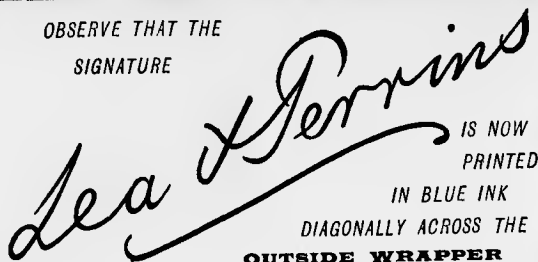
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